NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NICHOLS, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. III. SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1824. No. 1.

Correspondence.

ON MAKING BUTTER, &c. &c.

Brunswick, Me. July 1, 1824.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—While many valuable essays have appeared in your paper on butter making, still many dairy women, who see them, will have the good old way, as my neighbour did, who planted corn on the same piece of ground forty years in succession, because, as he said, it was easy hoeing and near his barn.—I do not recollect ever seeing any dissertation in your paper on preparing salt for butter, cheese and the table. I have seen basket salt at an enormous price; but why do we import it? I tried this experiment many years since to my own satisfaction. I took three hogsheads of coarse rock salt, washed it, quick as possible to prevent loss, which was trifling in the weight, in fact I considered it nothing, as I sprinkled the water on my land. After drying it, I ground it in a grist mill in one hour, fine, as common flour. Each stricken bushel making about five stricken pecks, nearly equal to that of the best ground rye. Now, sir, what expense this may save to the dairy woman and to the ears of the tired farmer, where pestle and mortar must ring till bed time to pound one quart not so fine, but that it will grit like pigeon shot in your teeth.

After the buttermilk is properly expressed, put a given weight of salt to a given weight of butter, till you make it palatable. Then always salt by weight instead of quantity your cream under similar circumstances, you cannot err. Is not the strength of salt proportionate to its weight?

Author of Touches on Agriculture.

July 2. We have remarkably fine showers of late; nature seems to be re-animated; rye promises well; corn though late starts finely. Grass, that seemed in despair, (if I may use the expression,) fourteen days since, looks in many places well, though the season of haying will be late. Apple trees yet hold a goodly proportion, though the frosts were so severe. Are they not almost universally cut off by frost when the blossom is fairly open, and do frosts injure before?—*ibid.*

Wire Worm.—Mr. Emery Jones, of Hebron, informs me, that the chit worm has appeared in that quarter this year, and where he soaked his corn in spirits of turpentine* it looks well. He says, where he planted it unsoaked, not only the worm, but a white maggot about the fourth of an inch in length has taken the kernel in the hill. Quere. When does this worm go thro' its state of transformation? At what time and in what shape does it reappear? In some sections of Maine the worm is found one year, in others the next. It is a destructive foe, that, I believe has been but little regarded in agricultural prints.—I feel satisfied with my experiments, which you will find in my Agricultural Touches, page 10.* Corn, replanted the 4th of June, 1824, soaked thirty hours in spirits of turpentine, promises to show its silk before that, planted five weeks before.—From Turner I have the same news of the maggot.—*ibid.*

The strawberry, which is very abundant on the Androscoggin, is now ripe. Probably the seasons here are about ten days later, than in the neighborhood of Boston; this may be no news. —Where fires have made such devastation, I have advised to set cabbage and sow English turnips.—*ibid.*

* The spirits of turpentine, however, must be diluted with water, or it will destroy the principle of vegetation in the corn. Perhaps tar water would answer the same purpose; but of this we are not positive. It will, at least, prevent birds from pulling up the young plants. *Editor N. E. Farmer.*

* See likewise New England Farmer, vol. i. p. 378.

NOTES ON THE SEASON.—NEW HAMPSHIRE.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—Since writing under date of the 20th, I have received your paper of the 17th, and find two or three have complied with Mr. Preston's request, I will follow their example and give you a sketch of the season in this vicinity. Oats, wheat, rye, and flax, never looked better. Hay more than an average crop; had it not been "winter killed" we should not have had where to have stowed it. Indian corn, rather low, but good colour and stocky. Potatoes promising—apples in abundance—feed in our pastures excellent. No complaint this year about caterpillars, yellow bug, Hessian fly, grasshopper, grub or wire worm. I have heard several times of vegetation suffering from drought, in Boston and vicinity—but here if man had had the controul of Heaven's great watering pot, he could not have supplied himself better, nor more seasonably than the Author of all good has for him thus far. The prospects of our farmers are such, as would seem to extort praise and gratitude, from the heart of an Atheist, to nature's bounteous King. L.

Warner, N. H. July 22, 1824.

From the American Farmer.

CULPABLE NEGLECT OF FRUIT TREES.

[It is matter of regret and surprise, yet it is obviously true, judging from their actions, that almost every farmer thinks, with respect to his fruit trees, that he has discharged his duty, and done all that is necessary, when he has paid the Nursery Man's bill; and put the trees at certain distances in the ground, firmly enough to keep a strong northwester from blowing them down—having done that great feat, and even that is not done by one half of our farmers, he leaves them to their fate, to work out their own salvation, without ever applying plough, hoe, or pruning knife.

Now there is no animated thing in existence, whether vegetable or animal, that is not liable to disease, decay, and death; and a young tree can no more thrive, and flourish, in defiance of want of nourishment, and the assaults of disease, without care, assistance, and protection, than a young child can. Would you have them *grow*, you must *cultivate* and *manure* the ground, keep the earth loose about the roots, and take off no exhausting crops from the land. If you wish them to *live*, you must destroy and keep off the insects that assail them, in every part; you must prune off redundant wood, and heal, by proper applications, the wounds inflicted by accident or the knife—and how should it be otherwise? If you leave your corn to its fate, will not the grass overrun and the birds devour it? If you leave your calf or your colt to shift for itself, will it not perish? *So it is with trees*, They require to be looked after.—Providence has kindly given us the seeds and the grains, but it was never heard of, that they should *perfect and prepare themselves* for the use of man, without any exertion of his own: and whence, pray, have we derived the notion, that pears and apples, and peaches, and all the luscious fruits of the climate and the season, should crown our tables and delight our palates, without the necessity of watching, cultivating and cherishing the tree, from the scion in the nursery bed, to the maturity of the full growth?—That they should drop into our very mouth, without the trouble even of plucking them? It was never intended; and none but the sluggard, ignorant of the inseparable connexion between happiness and *employment*, would ever expect it. "And the Lord took the man, and put him in the Garden of Eden, to *dress* it, and to *keep* it." Saying, "In the sweat of thy face, shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground."

The Gooseberry, for instance, which in its native state is small and without variety of flavor and color, has, like a thousand other fruits and flowers, been infinitely diversified and improved by art and industry—so much so that more than fifty varieties have been imported by the brother of the writer of the following communication; and an English nursery man has been known to oblige his visitors "with a sight of 300 varieties, the largest of which in weight was equal to three guineas and a half;" we have just seen some of superb quality from the country residence of Maj. M'Kim, our faithful Representative to Congress, full as large as a pigeon's egg. Some will tell you, and find it a pretext for their indolence, that fine fruit costs more than it comes to, and that money will always fetch it from the market; but all the Gold of Ophir will not *bring it there*, without the requisite skill, patience and industry, to rear and perfect it. Besides even those most able to purchase the luxury of fine fruit, are often denied it by their distance from the market, as well as from their ignoble want of diligence to provide it for themselves. Among the Chinese, whom we affect to dispise, so great is their attention to horticultural pursuits, that a peasant whose garden or field are cultivated with the most care is rewarded by being made a Mandarin of his class. A moment given to just reflections of this nature, would reconcile every one who desires to enjoy our best fruits in perfection, to take the pains that friend Thomas has done, to preserve the lives of *valuable trees*. If an old horse gets the cholic, or a cow the hollow horn, great anxiety is excited—all the

old men and old women in the neighbourhood are consulted, and nostrums without number are prescribed and administered; but if a noble tree, bearing from year to year, the most delicious and melting fruit, be taken sick—no heed is taken of it no effort made to save its life—its premature decay is regarded with indifference, it is left to die without inquiring into the cause, or an attempt to rescue it. Hence it is, that in many parts of Maryland, and south of it, it may almost be said, of orchards of good fruit that few are planted and none flourish.

We will only for the present give the following extract from a valued correspondent in Virginia, who, after speaking in terms of thankfulness for, and commendation of Mr. Thomas's communication on *peach trees*, makes the following suggestions, which go to show how desirable is the best practical information as to *apples and pears*.

"Having for many years of my life given my attention to that branch of the subject of domestic and rural economy, embracing the management of fruit trees, I was particularly gratified to find that Mr. T. had discovered the cause of a malady which had entirely eluded all my researches. And if in the discovery of the cause, he has also found a remedy for the disease, he can hardly be aware of the extent of the benefaction which his discovery will bestow, not only upon 'the lovers and cultivators of fine fruit,' but upon the numerous class of orchardists throughout the country. The disease alluded to, has been hitherto confined to the pear trees, but this spring has made its appearance in the apple orchards of this part of this state. In my own orchards it has been confined to the blasting of a small proportion of the smaller limbs of a few trees, but I am informed, in another part of the county, it has nearly destroyed a whole orchard of young apple trees. I hope, therefore, Mr. Thomas will communicate as soon as possible, his discoveries upon this subject so deeply interesting to the lovers and cultivators of fine fruit."—*Ed. Am. Far.*]

CAUSES OF THE PREMATURE AND SUDDEN DECAY OF PEAR AND APPLE TREES.

Baltimore, 6th Mo. 10, 1824.

Respected Friend,—In a former letter* I communicated some facts relative to the insect which assails with such fatal effect the roots of the peach tree, and at the same time pointed out a simple, but efficacious method of resisting its attacks. I shall now in as brief a manner as I can consistently with the subject on which I am about to treat, disclose the result of my researches into the causes of the premature and sudden decay of pear and apple trees. What is called the *blast* in pear trees has been a phenomenon wholly inexplicable to some, while a great majority of persons have adopted the absurd notion that it was the effect of electricity. Discarding opinions unsupported by proof, I had, several years since, determined to commence a thorough investigation into the subject as soon as I should have sufficient leisure for the purpose. This did not occur until the last summer; in the meantime however, I had adopted the expedient of amputating the blighted limbs as soon as they appeared, considering the disease in some measure analogous to gangrene in animal bodies. This had a good effect, but still some of my trees perished and others suffered so severely, that I was induced to cut them off almost even with the surface of the earth. At length I became confirmed in the opinion that the *cause existed in the roots*, and this conjecture became completely verified in the first tree that I examined, which was in the 7th month last (July). This tree had, like several others, *suddenly* declined from a healthy and highly luxuriant condition, and while loaded with fruit. On carefully removing the earth from about the root nothing indicated the presence of worms; there was however, a slight difference *here* and *there* in the bark; this difference was in fact, so trival that on any other occasion, I should not have noticed it. These isolated spots though nearly resembling bark, were in fact *artificial*, the insect having in this manner ingeniously replaced in part what it had removed and sealed up the entrance of the cavity which it had excavated in the tree. This factitious substance being removed I perceived that the object of my pursuit had, contrary to the custom of the peach worm, taken an upward direction; having ascended about a foot from the ground it was assuming the winged state and was on the point of taking its flight.

As soon as I had made this discovery, I proceeded to examine such of my trees (about a dozen in number) as had previously perished, the result was that every one of these had been killed by worms! In one instance a single worm had destroyed a fine St. Germain pear tree of nearly six inches diameter. The graft had been inserted into the stock near the surface, to which point the worm had ascended; here it took a *longitudinal* direction, cutting a deep groove quite round the tree, by which all the sap vessels were completely divided, and the communication cut off between the lower and upper parts of the tree.

In the surviving trees that had suffered in a greater or less degree, the extent of the *blight* was found to correspond with the injury received at the root. In one tree for instance, one half of the limbs perished, while the other half sustained a load of fine perfect fruit. On examination it was found that the worms had destroyed all the alburnum on one side near the root—on another tree one limb only perished, while the rest looked uncommonly healthy and bore perfect and delicious fruit—two worms only had entered this tree. In a word, *one* of the causes, at least of the premature and sudden decay of pear trees was rendered indubitably evident.

Having removed the worms from such of my trees as contained them, and secured them from the approaches of these insects, it occurred to me that a similar cause might exist in the apple trees; this conjecture was also upon inspection verified, for I found that nearly all my trees contained worms, resembling in every respect those found in the pear trees, from which I infer that they attack *indiscriminately* both the pear and apple trees, which is not surprising, considering their very near resemblance to each other. Here was a satisfactory solution of the difficulty which had perplexed our cultivators respecting the cause of the premature decay of their apple trees, and of the defectiveness of the fruit. Although the apple tree when injured by worms does not decline precisely like the pear tree, yet the injury sustained at the root, and the decay of the upper part, correspond in a similar manner.

The colour of the insect which produces the pear and apple worm is feruginous—it has four violet blue wings, and is somewhat larger than the common wasp, to which it bears a considerable resemblance. They deposit their eggs just beneath the surface, as soon as the weather is sufficiently warm in the spring to invite them from their retreats; and at various periods from the beginning of the 6th month (June) to the end of the 9th month (September).

The larvæ at first confine their operations entirely to the cortex, but as soon as they acquire sufficient size, they penetrate the alburnum and mostly ascend in a straight line with the sap vessels, to the height of about twelve inches; here they enlarge the cavity and make an opening* through the bark about the diameter of a common pea, which they close again with a substance that can be easily removed; assuming the winged state, they then issue from their imprisonment through the aperture before described. In a few instances they return for this purpose to their original place of entrance, but this is not common, and only occurs when they take a longitudinal direction, in which case a few worms will kill a tree in one season.

It is very difficult to detect these worms until they have acquired nearly one third of their growth, no gum issuing as in the peach tree to serve us a clue to them:—after a person has however, acquired some experience, he will become more expert. The operator must shave the epidermis or outer bark, with a pruning knife of fine steel, and if he observes a slight trace or channel containing a substance like fine saw dust, he must follow it carefully and he will find a gradual enlargement as he proceeds. If the worms have passed from the cortex into the alburnum, they may be extracted without further injury to the tree, by introducing a piece of softened iron wire, about the thickness of a middle sized knitting pin, the end of which should be turned on one side so as to form a slight projection, or what is still better a small barbed fishing hook may be softened in the fire, then straightened and bound with fine thread or silk upon one end of the iron wire.

As soon as the worms are removed apply the composition and matt as recommended in the treatment of peach trees,† taking care to press

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* We will give the letter here alluded to in our next.

* These holes are generally about a foot from the ground, and can be easily discerned in such trees as have been visited by worms within two years—parallel with them internally, there are considerable cavities which remain in some trees for several years.

† As the matts are liable to decay where they come in contact with the soil, and as that is the most vulnerable point, I have recently adopted the expedient of covering them with a coat of tar. This is an important improvement, as it not only renders them more durable but repulses the whole insect tribe—a barrel of it costs only one dollar and fifty cents, and will suffice for 5 or 6 hundred trees for several years—a man when the weather is warm can apply it to upwards of one hundred trees in a day—a common white wash brush is the most suitable for the purpose, and it may be applied in the 6th and 9th months) June and September.) As a further security I now bind a folded strip of brown paper, apout 2 or 3 fingers wide, around the upper edge of the matt, first smearing the part with the compost. By this process the adhesion is rendered more complete, and all access that way effectually prevented.

the composition well into the aperture and wounded cavities, as it will not only shield them from the injurious effects of the weather, but defend them against a variety of noxious insects which are in the habit of infesting the wounded parts, and preventing them from healing.

Another cause of decay in pear trees is the insufficiency of the stocks on which many of them have been grafted: this was the case with several of mine, the TRUNKS of which had acquired three times the diameter of the *stocks*, and the consequence was that the roots were wholly disproportioned to the branches, &c. and inadequate to their support. Trees thus circumstanced must inevitably decline, unless they are closely pruned—and I here may observe that all the blighted and defective branches ought to be speedily removed—the limbs should be cut off entirely, or at least 6 or 12 inches below where the disease is manifested. This is indicated by the appearance of the bark, which in the affected part is always darker coloured, and seems to adhere firmly to the limb which may be said to be hide-bound. Apple, pear, and peach trees, ought not to be permitted to ascend too high, but should be pruned above, and induced to spread. Moles are also exceedingly destructive to pear trees, they not only eat the bark from the roots but sometimes, by traversing both sides of the principal roots, detach the earth from them in such a manner as to leave them almost isolated, consequently they become dry and diseased, and at length perish.

But the great and *general* error of our country in the cultivation of fruit trees, is the permitting grass to form an almost impenetrable sod over and about their roots, suffering the earth to become so much indurated as to prevent their expansion, and omitting to remove in due time the superabundant fruit.

These and the worms are the causes of the puny and defective condition of our fruits. If we are desirous of raising large, juicy, and perfect fruit, we must abandon such an irrational system, and plough the earth two or three times during the season; keeping it clear from grass, and applying occasionally manures of which wood ashes is one of the best.

The good effect of this method will soon be apparent; the leaves will assume a darker green, the trees become more thriving and healthy, and finally the fruit will be larger, more perfect and juicy, and the product of course considerably greater.

These are the principal facts which have come to my knowledge, and as I have nearly one hundred pear trees growing in situations greatly diversified, I will carefully note every phenomenon which shall present, and communicate with pleasure, any further information which I may acquire in the course of future observations and experiments.

I am, very respectfully, &c.
EVAN THOMAS, Jr.

J. S. SKINNER.

N. B. The interrogatories of the New Jersey correspondent, deserve particular attention—they certainly flow from an acute and penetrating mind:—as I have disclosed all that I know upon these points in this letter, I shall merely add that when there are no worms in the roots, and the general aspect of the peach tree is sickly, that is, the leaves become small, pale green, and then yellow, it will be found to proceed from grass, and the hardness or sterility of the soil beneath it. This can be proved by a course of manuring and tillage, which will reclaim such trees surprisingly; especially, if the dead and defective limbs are removed. Indian corn and potatoes are the best crops to cultivate in orchards; orchard grass is the most pernicious.

GRAFTING AND BUDDING.

Letter from Abner Landnum, of Edgefield, S. C. to the Editor of the American Farmer.

I made some experiments the preceding year, on summer grafting, useful and new to me at least. At that time I had never read, or heard of this operation being performed in the summer, except with twigs cut the preceding winter. About the first of July, when the growth of some trees had become stationary, I cut a twig of the pear tree, and inserted it on a nursery stock, which readily grew off. I next tried almost every variety of orchard fruits, which succeeded perfectly well. I was induced to make this experiment from the rationality of the theory, it having occurred upon the slightest reflection, that failures in spring grafting might originate from the dissipation of moisture by the drying winds peculiar to that season, before the sap of the stock acquires sufficient motion to furnish the graft with due nourishment: but from the rapid motion of the sap in some stocks, with the general moisture of the air during midsummer, the operation would seldom fail; and the result fully proved this conclusion well founded. It next occurred to me that the walnut, fig, and persimon, which will not succeed in the spring except by mere chance, might now answer on the same principle of reasoning, I accordingly made the experiment and succeeded.

To make the success of summer grafting certain, take the twigs to be inserted from a tree in which the sap is, as near as possible, stationary; and select a stock in which the sap has the greatest possible motion. July is the proper time for summer grafting, and indeed the most suitable month of the twelve for that operation. However, the operation may be performed with tolerable success, during the remainder of the summer and fall months.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR. The above article should have been republished in our paper earlier in the season, but we hope it is not too late to prove useful. In the first volume of the New England Farmer, page 121 is an article furnished by Mr. Preston, of Penn. giving an account of a mode of summer-grafting practiced by a German of his acquaintance, from which we will republish the following extract, for the benefit of those of our readers who may not be in possession of that volume.

"He informed me that he had been bred to orcharding in Germany, that he had raised and planted all his trees, and grafted the greater part of them, after they began to bear, if he disliked the fruit.

"I observed that I thought the season would be too short for grafting so many trees. He told me that it might be performed any time in the fore part of summer, if a wet, growing time, and I would observe the following directions:

"1st. Be careful not to loosen the bark of the stock in splitting it; and the safest way to guard against that is to split the bark with a sharp pointed knife, before the splitting of the stock.

"2d. As after the leaves are grown it is not expected to use scions from a distance, but to cut them out of the orchard as wanted, be sure in selecting the grafts to cut them in such manner as to always take the bulge, between the year's growth, to shave and set in the stock, as in that joint or bulge, between the year's growth, the wood is curled, open and porous, to receive the sap readily from the stock, and such scions will grow and flourish—when if taken from any other part of of the twig they would not grow.

"3d. The clay should he very fine and tough, and pressed and bound water tight round the stock below the split to retain all sap that oozes out to support the graft."

Important Invention.—Mr. Brodie, foreman of the Carpenter's Department in the Gosport Navy Yard, has invented a machine which promises greatly to facilitate the repairing of damages done to vessels. It is a box shaped to the mould of the ship, reaching from the surface of the water to the keel, and sufficiently wide to cover the part to be repaired. It is sunk alongside, and brought close to the ship by ropes, and the water is then pumped out by means of an engine. The workmen then descend and execute their task "with as much security as if they were on TERRA FIRMA."

In launching the Delaware 74, an accident occurred, by which the copper, to the length of 3 or 4 feet very low down and contiguous to the forefoot, was ripped up. Two summers passed away before the casualty was discovered, but during the third, the worm so far perforated the exposed part as to cause the ship to leak considerably. All the skill in caulking, thrumming, &c. that could be exerted, availing nothing, the leak continuing to increase. Finally it is pronounced impracticable to overcome it any otherway than by heaving the ship down, in which operation an expense of $25,000 or 30,000 must necessarily be incurred. It was in this dilemma that Mr. Brodie had his machine constructed. The workmen descended with tools and commenced operation. The injured plank has been removed, and at this moment, says a writer in the Norfolk Herald of Monday, "they are bolting the new plank nearly 18 feet under water, to her side, in complete security."

"Simple as the machine is," says the Herald, "such are the important advantages that must result from it, that it cannot but entitle the inventor to the gratitude of his country."—*Phil. Gazette.*

Cure for the Cholera Morbus.—After burning a cork thoroughly, pour on it a teaspoonfull of brandy, then mash it well with loaf sugar and a little nutmeg or essence of peppermint and water. This is a safe recipe which has almost invariably been efficacious, in curing the cholera morbus and bilious cholic.—*Boston Patriot.*

Tooth Ache.—This afflicting disorder can be immediately relieved, by holding in the mouth a mixture of salt, vinegar and spirits, in the proportion of a table spoonful of spirit, the same quantity of sharp vinegar, and a tea spoonful of salt.

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As soon as I had made this discovery, I proceeded to examine such of my trees (about a dozen in number) as had previously perished, the result was that every one of these had been killed by worms! In one instance a single worm had destroyed a fine St. Germain pear tree of nearly six inches diameter. The graft had been inserted into the stock near the surface, to which point the worm had ascended; here it took a *longitudinal* direction, cutting a deep groove quite round the tree, by which all the sap vessels were completely divided, and the communication cut off between the lower and upper parts of the tree.

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Having removed the worms from such of my trees as contained them, and secured them from the approaches of these insects, it occurred to me that a similar cause might exist in the apple trees; this conjecture was also upon inspection verified, for I found that nearly all my trees contained worms, resembling in every respect those found in the pear trees, from which I infer that they attack *indiscriminately* both the pear and apple trees, which is not surprising, considering their very near resemblance to each other. Here was a satisfactory solution of the difficulty which had perplexed our cultivators respecting the cause of the premature decay of their apple trees, and of the defectiveness of the fruit. Although the apple tree when injured by worms does not decline precisely like the pear tree, yet the injury sustained at the root, and the decay of the upper part, correspond in a similar manner.

The colour of the insect which produces the pear and apple worm is feruginous—it has four violet blue wings, and is somewhat larger than the common wasp, to which it bears a considerable resemblance. They deposit their eggs just beneath the surface, as soon as the weather is sufficiently warm in the spring to invite them from their retreats; and at various periods from the beginning of the 6th month (June) to the end of the 9th month (September).

The larvæ at first confine their operations entirely to the cortex, but as soon as they acquire sufficient size, they penetrate the alburnum and mostly ascend in a straight line with the sap vessels, to the height of about twelve inches; here they enlarge the cavity and make an opening* through the bark about the diameter of a common pea, which they close again with a substance that can be easily removed; assuming the winged state, they then issue from their imprisonment through the aperture before described. In a few instances they return for this purpose to their original place of entrance, but this is not common, and only occurs when they take a longitudinal direction, in which case a few worms will kill a tree in one season.

It is very difficult to detect these worms until they have acquired nearly one third of their growth, no gum issuing as in the peach tree to serve as a clue to them:—after a person has however, acquired some experience, he will become more expert. The operator must shave the epidermis or outer bark, with a pruning knife of fine steel, and if he observes a slight trace or channel containing a substance like fine saw dust, he must follow it carefully and he will find a gradual enlargement as he proceeds. If the worms have passed from the cortex into the alburnum, they may be extracted without further injury to the tree, by introducing a piece of softened iron wire, about the thickness of a middle sized knitting pin, the end of which should be turned on one side so as to form a slight projection, or what is still better a small barbed fishing hook may be softened in the fire, then straightened and bound with fine thread or silk upon one end of the iron wire.

As soon as the worms are removed apply the composition and matt as recommended in the treatment of peach trees,† taking care to press

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* We will give the letter here alluded to in our next.

* These holes are generally about a foot from the ground, and can be easily discerned in such trees as have been visited by worms within two years—parallel with them internally, there are considerable cavities which remain in some trees for several years.

† As the matts are liable to decay where they come in contact with the soil, and as that is the most vulnerable point, I have recently adopted the expedient of covering them with a coat of tar. This is an important improvement, as it not only renders them more durable but repulses the whole insect tribe—a barrel of it costs only one dollar and fifty cents, and will suffice for 5 or 6 hundred trees for several years—a man when the weather is warm can apply it to upwards of one hundred trees in a day—a common white wash brush is the most suitable for the purpose, and it may be applied in the 6th and 9th months) June and September.) As a further security I now bind a folded strip of brown paper, apout 2 or 3 fingers wide, around the upper edge of the matt, first smearing the part with the compost. By this process the adhesion is rendered more complete, and all access that way effectually prevented.

the composition well into the aperture and wounded cavities, as it will not only shield them from the injurious effects of the weather, but defend them against a variety of noxious insects which are in the habit of infesting the wounded parts, and preventing them from healing.

Another cause of decay in pear trees is the insufficiency of the stocks on which many of them have been grafted: this was the case with several of mine, the TRUNKS of which had acquired three times the diameter of the *stocks*, and the consequence was that the roots were wholly disproportioned to the branches, &c. and inadequate to their support. Trees thus circumstanced must inevitably decline, unless they are closely pruned—and I here may observe that all the blighted and defective branches ought to be speedily removed—the limbs should be cut off entirely, or at least 6 or 12 inches below where the disease is manifested. This is indicated by the appearance of the bark, which in the affected part is always darker coloured, and seems to adhere firmly to the limb which may be said to be hide-bound. Apple, pear, and peach trees, ought not to be permitted to ascend too high, but should be pruned above, and induced to spread. Moles are also exceedingly destructive to pear trees, they not only eat the bark from the roots but sometimes, by traversing both sides of the principal roots, detach the earth from them in such a manner as to leave them almost isolated, consequently they become dry and diseased, and at length perish.

But the great and *general* error of our country in the cultivation of fruit trees, is the permitting grass to form an almost impenetrable sod over and about their roots, suffering the earth to become so much indurated as to prevent their expansion, and omitting to remove in due time the superabundant fruit.

These and the worms are the causes of the puny and defective condition of our fruits. If we are desirous of raising large, juicy, and perfect fruit, we must abandon such an irrational system, and plough the earth two or three times during the season; keeping it clear from grass, and applying occasionally manures of which wood ashes is one of the best.

The good effect of this method will soon be apparent; the leaves will assume a darker green, the trees become more thriving and healthy, and finally the fruit will be larger, more perfect and juicy, and the product of course considerably greater.

These are the principal facts which have come to my knowledge, and as I have nearly one hundred pear trees growing in situations greatly diversified, I will carefully note every phenomenon which shall present, and communicate with pleasure, any further information which I may acquire in the course of future observations and experiments.

I am, very respectfully, &c.
EVAN THOMAS, Jr.

J. S. SKINNER.

N. B. The interrogatories of the New Jersey correspondent, deserve particular attention—they certainly flow from an acute and penetrating mind:—as I have disclosed all that I know upon these points in this letter, I shall merely add that when there are no worms in the roots, and the general aspect of the peach tree is sickly, that is, the leaves become small, pale green, and then yellow, it will be found to proceed from grass, and the hardness or sterility of the soil beneath it. This can be proved by a course of manuring and tillage, which will reclaim such trees surprisingly; especially, if the dead and defective limbs are removed. Indian corn and potatoes are the best crops to cultivate in orchards; orchard grass is the most pernicious.

GRAFTING AND BUDDING.

Letter from Abner Landnum, of Edgefield, S. C. to the Editor of the American Farmer.

I made some experiments the preceding year, on summer grafting, useful and new to me at least. At that time I had never read, or heard of this operation being performed in the summer, except with twigs cut the preceding winter. About the first of July, when the growth of some trees had become stationary, I cut a twig of the pear tree, and inserted it on a nursery stock, which readily grew off. I next tried almost every variety of orchard fruits, which succeeded perfectly well. I was induced to make this experiment from the rationality of the theory, it having occurred upon the slightest reflection, that failures in spring grafting might originate from the dissipation of moisture by the drying winds peculiar to that season, before the sap of the stock acquires sufficient motion to furnish the graft with due nourishment: but from the rapid motion of the sap in some stocks, with the general moisture of the air during midsummer, the operation would seldom fail; and the result fully proved this conclusion well founded. It next occurred to me that the walnut, fig, and persimon, which will not succeed in the spring except by mere chance, might now answer on the same principle of reasoning, I accordingly made the experiment and succeeded.

To make the success of summer grafting certain, take the twigs to be inserted from a tree in which the sap is, as near as possible, stationary; and select a stock in which the sap has the greatest possible motion. July is the proper time for summer grafting, and indeed the most suitable month of the twelve for that operation. However, the operation may be performed with tolerable success, during the remainder of the summer and fall months.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR. The above article should have been republished in our paper earlier in the season, but we hope it is not too late to prove useful. In the first volume of the New England Farmer, page 121 is an article furnished by Mr. Preston, of Penn. giving an account of a mode of summer-grafting practiced by a German of his acquaintance, from which we will republish the following extract, for the benefit of those of our readers who may not be in possession of that volume.

"He informed me that he had been bred to orcharding in Germany, that he had raised and planted all his trees, and grafted the greater part of them, after they began to bear, if he disliked the fruit.

"I observed that I thought the season would be too short for grafting so many trees. He told me that it might be performed any time in the fore part of summer, if a wet, growing time, and I would observe the following directions:

"1st. Be careful not to loosen the bark of the stock in splitting it; and the safest way to guard against that is to split the bark with a sharp pointed knife, before the splitting of the stock.

"2d. As after the leaves are grown it is not expected to use scions from a distance, but to cut them out of the orchard as wanted, be sure in selecting the grafts to cut them in such manner as to always take the bulge, between the year's growth, to shave and set in the stock, as in that joint or bulge, between the year's growth, the wood is curled, open and porous, to receive the sap readily from the stock, and such scions will grow and flourish—when if taken from any other part of of the twig they would not grow.

"3d. The clay should he very fine and tough, and pressed and bound water tight round the stock below the split to retain all sap that oozes out to support the graft."

Important Invention.—Mr. Brodie, foreman of the Carpenter's Department in the Gosport Navy Yard, has invented a machine which promises greatly to facilitate the repairing of damages done to vessels. It is a box shaped to the mould of the ship, reaching from the surface of the water to the keel, and sufficiently wide to cover the part to be repaired. It is sunk alongside, and brought close to the ship by ropes, and the water is then pumped out by means of an engine. The workmen then descend and execute their task "with as much security as if they were on TERRA FIRMA."

In launching the Delaware 74, an accident occurred, by which the copper, to the length of 3 or 4 feet very low down and contiguous to the forefoot, was ripped up. Two summers passed away before the casualty was discovered, but during the third, the worm so far perforated the exposed part as to cause the ship to leak considerably. All the skill in caulking, thrumming, &c. that could be exerted, availing nothing, the leak continuing to increase. Finally it is pronounced impracticable to overcome it any otherway than by heaving the ship down, in which operation an expense of $25,000 or 30,000 must necessarily be incurred. It was in this dilemma that Mr. Brodie had his machine constructed. The workmen descended with tools and commenced operation. The injured plank has been removed, and at this moment, says a writer in the Norfolk Herald of Monday, "they are bolting the new plank nearly 18 feet under water, to her side, in complete security."

"Simple as the machine is," says the Herald, "such are the important advantages that must result from it, that it cannot but entitle the inventor to the gratitude of his country."—*Phil. Gazette.*

Cure for the Cholera Morbus.—After burning a cork thoroughly, pour on it a teaspoonfull of brandy, then mash it well with loaf sugar and a little nutmeg or essence of peppermint and water. This is a safe recipe which has almost invariably been efficacious, in curing the cholera morbus and bilious cholic.—*Boston Patriot.*

Tooth Ache.—This afflicting disorder can be immediately relieved, by holding in the mouth a mixture of salt, vinegar and spirits, in the proportion of a table spoonful of spirit, the same quantity of sharp vinegar, and a tea spoonful of salt.

From the Mass. Ag. Repository for June, 1824.

On the importance and practicability of procuring and publishing agricultural surveys of the several counties of this State.

One of the earliest measures of the British National Society for the Promotion of Agriculture was to procure a correct survey of the several counties in England, and Scotland. The French Agricultural Societies very early adopted the same course. We mention these examples, because some weight is deservedly due to the opinions and practice of the two most enlightened, and rival nations, in Europe. The result of their efforts has been a more perfect geological, statistical, and agricultural account of those countries, than could have been obtained in any other way. In France, where there are, we believe nearly as many agricultural societies as there are departments, there exist the most ample means of ascertaining not only the character of the soils of the several departments, but of every branch of industry, within these departments. In England, and Scotland, these surveys have been rendered still more perfect, than in France, and they have been deemed of so great importance as to be incorporated in their latest scientific work, the Supplement to the British Encyclopædia. Geography, before these minute surveys, was a very limited science. It gave the boundaries of states, their rivers, lakes, mountains and general productions, but it furnished little information as to the distinction of these particulars in the several countries, of which it professed to give an account. You might indeed learn that the tin mines were to be found in Cornwall, and the copper mines in Wales, and Anglesea—and iron mines in Dalecarlia, but minute accounts of the geology, and productions of each county were unattainable. There were indeed no means of ascertaining the comparative riches, and power of each district of any state. Yet it cannot be doubted, that such minute knowledge of the productions, and natural advantages of every part of any country is essentially necessary to a sound, and judicious estimate of its resources, and to an advantageous application of these resources to the general good. A county or district might possess articles of great value and importance to its neighboring districts, but for want of a proper diffusion of the knowledge of the facts, the neighboring districts might at great and unnecessary expense, seek from abroad those articles which they could more cheaply obtain at home. A quarry of slate upon our present system, or of coal, might remain for half a century unknown, or the knowledge of it be confined to the vicinity, but a thorough examination of the soil and productions of every county in the state, and published under the auspices of a general society would soon make us familiar with the capabilities of our country, and thus essentially promote its prosperity. The courses of rivers, and streams, their falls, their capacity to give extension to our increasing manufactures, would be soon made known, instead of the present tardy process of individual exertion. We should also have a much better comparative view of the resources of every part of the commonwealth, and those portions, which were defective in their agriculture, and manufactures, would learn from those, which were more advanced, and strive to emulate or exceed them.

It is to be doubted, whether any, the most intelligent man in the state, could give a tolerably accurate account of the soil, productions, agricultural practices, or usages of any one county in the state, *except* the one in which he resides, and it may be questioned whether any man, however intelligent, is at present able to give a correct account even of his *own county*. Such an account can only be procured by the united efforts of many enlightened men among whom must be included some persons of science. That the natural history of our own state was imperfectly known ten years since is proved by the works of Bigelow, and Webster, and Hitchcock. No man who has read their works can deny, that he has learned much which he did not *know before*, and yet these learned men will be the first to *admit*, that our country has been *as yet* very *imperfectly explored*. It is as true that we are ignorant of the productions of our state in the gross, whether it respects our agriculture or our manufactures. The miserable and defective details taken by the officers appointed to return the census who were paid a per diem allowance, scarcely deserve the name of information.

The most natural course of obtaining this information, the most easy, and the most perfect would be the voluntary exertions of the several local societies for promoting agriculture.

Their employments are now too few for their numbers, and their talents. They require a new and specific object of research to encourage, invigorate and stimulate their exertions. That object will be found in collecting the materials for a statistical history of their several counties—their natural advantages or disadvantages—their improvements in agriculture, and in manufactures, their races of animals—the several breeds which they raise and encourage—whether they have derived any benefit from modern changes in them, and how great. By such an effort, the local societies will have the esprit du corps, the *local pride encouraged*.—While every report will be confined to a fair exhibition of facts, yet knowing, that every neighboring county will be their rivals, and strict judges, each society will be induced to give as full and favorable an account, as facts will authorize them to do and no more. There will be a struggle also as to the comparative talent which shall be exhibited in the several returns. As these reports will be printed by the General Society, and form a part of the history of the state, the ability with which any particular county report shall be executed, will be known throughout the Union, and perhaps in Europe. The local societies will probably select the ablest men in every *branch* to give the history of that *branch*. We may hope then to advance by these means more efficiently than we could by any other, the geographical, geological, agricultural history of this state. It is true we have no funds to pay gentlemen for this attention. We have not the 22,000 dollars per annum at the disposal of the British Royal Society—nor have we the aid which has been most nobly afforded by Stephen Van Ransselaer, Esq. for a geological and agricultural survey of the county of Albany, but we offer what in New England is, we hope, enough, *public favour*, and *reputation to the contributors*. We fully believe, that if the local societies will cautiously, and with a deep conviction of its importance, name gentlemen of their own counties, to superintend the work, selecting *botanists* for that *branch*. Geologists and mineralogists for these sciences–and intelligent cultivators, and experienced manufacturers for these departments, we may have the pleasure and benefit of having detailed surveys of each country, of which we may be proud, and we pledge ourselves, that this journal shall, to the exclusion of all other matter, if it be necessary, be devoted to this important department of knowledge.

As to the benefits which such an inquiry and such publications will confer on the agriculture of the state, we should hope there could be no dissenting or doubting opinions. If no one man knew, what his *neighbour did*, he never could learn any thing *new* except by his own unaided genius, and as invention and genius are rare gifts, the progress would be necessarily slow. Such is our present state in a considerable degree. We know not the actual state of improvement beyond our own limited sphere. It will be seen, that if our plan, which is that of the English surveys, shall be carried into execution, we shall *know all* that we could wish to know, as to every part of the state.

We have not the sanguine confidence to hope, or expect, that our suggestions will be *at once* carried into complete effect, yet we do hope, that some two or three of the most opulent counties will commence it. We hope that Worcester, Essex, Berkshire and Hampshire will attempt it. If they do not, it will certainly not arise from deficiency of talent in those counties; but we apprehend, from *doubting its utility*. Yet we should ask, in what better mode can you procure a good statistical account of our country? and how can the members of the agricultural societies be more honorably or advantageously employed than by devoting their time to the extension of the means of ascertaining the actual state of industry?

The surveys in France and England have generally extended to the following objects;—the description and natural, and statistical history of the several counties, districts and departments—"their situation, extent, divisions, (such as towns, parishes, &c.)—form and surface, whether mountainous or flat, or partly the one and the other—climate, soils, minerals, waters, including lakes, ponds and rivers—canals, agriculture, including breeds of cattle—agricultural productions, modes of management, manufactures, commerce, and population."

Although it cannot be expected that we shall receive as full returns, and as complete a history as in countries where it is effected by governmental aid, yet we think that our county societies may if they deem it worthy of their attention furnish very interesting accounts of their respective counties. Where there are gentlemen who are conversant with botany it would be very desirable to add some account of their plants, particularly of their forest trees—and of the state of their forests. It cannot be doubted that such an inquiry would conduce in a greater degree to the knowledge of the true state of our country, and do more towards the advancement of its agriculture than any thing which we have as yet effected. It ought to be known by way of stimulus that the French surveys which have been very ample and satisfactory have been made at private expence chiefly.

From the Mechanic's Gazette.

INSECTS THAT DESTROY SHEEP.

MESSRS. PRINTERS,—The destruction of sheep, as published in your last paper, extracted from the Northampton Gazette, arises from an insect about as large as a honey bee.

There is a genus of insects called by naturalists *œstrus* or gad fly. In this and most other countries they are very injurious to neat cattle, horses, sheep, deer, and some other animals.—There are accordingly several species of this kind of insects, each of which it attacks. There is one which pierces the hides of our neat cattle, to deposit its eggs, which hatching into *larvæ* or maggots, feed upon the living animal and produce ulcers, sickness and death.

The *œstrus equi*, another species, deposits its eggs on the hair of the horses, which are licked off by the animal and swallowed with its food.—The eggs hatch in the stomach, and are sometimes so numerous in the form of *larvæ* or worms, that they destroy the coats of the stomach and intestines, produce inflammation, and kill the animal. These are the insects which produce the botts in horses.

A third species œstrus ovis, the gad fly which annoys sheep deposits its eggs in the nostrils of that animal, produces disease there, and frequently destroys them. The blind staggers in sheep is occasioned by this insect. The eggs are hatched into *larvæ* (grubs, or worms, or maggots,) which by their irritation excite inflammation and a running from the nose. When they are numerous the inflammation extends up the membranes of the nose into the *frontal sinus* of the brain, producing that vertigo or giddiness which causes the staggers, and occasions the death of the animal. The worms, when hatched from the eggs of the fly, crawl up the nose; and in those sheep which have horns, there is a natural communication from the nostrils of the sheep into the cavity of the horns, and hence the grubs or maggots are found there, as the writer hereof has demonstrated by dissection.

In the season of the year when the sheep are attacked by this species of gad fly, their instinct naturally leads them to avoid their enemies. Accordingly when these insects are hard buzzing about them, sheep frequently start and run, from no apparent cause, but actually to shun them. At such time, a fly of this kind will drive them from one place to another, and they are observed to hold their noses to the ground to shut up the avenues of approach to their enemy.

With these facts before us, we have only to watch the enemy, at the season of his arrival, give him no enterance, but keep him at bay for a few weeks, till this short race is run. We know of no better remedy than that of covering the nostrils of the sheep, with a list of gauzy substance, through which the animal can breath, and keeping it in its place by some adhesive substance. This is the only method that has suggested itself upon considering the case, and if it can possibly be done, it is recommended to practical men, as the only plausible remedy.

We have been assured by a friend, who has had much experience with regard to the management of sheep, that the following is an infallible preventive of the attacks of the insect above mentioned viz: smear the nostrils of the sheep with tar; apply it before the fly make its appearance, and continue the application till its departure. It will be safest to begin to use the remedy about the first of August, and to continue its use till the last of September. The tar should be applied two or three times a week, or often enough to keep the nose continually blackened with that substance. The tar will prove useful not only as an antidote against the troublesome and dangerous insect above described, but is an excellent remedy against cough, rot, and consumption of the lungs. It promotes and confirms the health of the animal, and would be useful in a high degree even if the œstrus ovis were not in existence.—*Editor N. E. Farmer.*

Strawberries.—I have been induced to make the present communication, from having been informed by a young man from near Salem, of the management of a bed in his father's garden which was planted about 20 years ago, and still continues very productive.—It contains about 2 square perches, and the present season 20 quarts were gathered in a morning, and strawberries measuring 3 3-4 inches round were frequently found. The manner in which this bed has been managed and made so productive is: As soon as the fruit is all gathered, mow the vines close off and cover the bed 4 or 5 inches with rotten wood, drawn fresh from woodland, where old logs have been left to decay—the strawberry vines will shoot through this covering, and there will be no further labour necessary, but to keep the running vines cut off to prevent their taking root; 12 inches square was the distance at which the plants of the above described bed were planted.

Village Record.

As tea contains volatile parts that should be preserved, and in which its better qualities exist, the tea-pot should be handed to each person on a tray with cups and sugar; for when made out of the room, all its reviving spirit has evaporated before it reaches the guest. It is not the bitterness but the fragrance of tea that is cheering. When the infusion has once been completed, it is found that any further addition of the herb only affords a very small increase of strength, the water having cooled, much below the boiling point, and consequently acting very slightly; therefore it is better to make fresh tea in a second vessel, than to add it to the exhausted and cool leaves.

Philips's History of Cultivated Vegetables.

Valuable information for Smiths.—Under this head we last week published an article relative to a new method of welding cast steel and iron, by the aid of borax, sal ammoniac and unslacked lime. An intelligent smith has informed us that he has been in the habit of using borax alone to weld cast steel, for a great number of years, and that the discovery was made by a person who lived in the neighbourhood of Springfield, Mass. soon after the Revolutionary war; by this it would seem that we have the start of the English considerably.—*Hud. Whig.*

The Seasons.—A Virginia paper gives it as the opinion of experienced persons, that the present wheat harvest greatly surpasses any previous crop in Virginia. The season is also auspicious to the growing crop of corn.

Hints to Men of Business.—Superintend in person as much of your business as practicable, and observe with a watchful eye the management of what is necessarily committed to the agency of others.

Never lose sight of the powerful influence of example, and be careful in the management of your concerns, to recommend by your own personal practice uniform habits of active, interested and persevering diligence, to those in your employ.

Be prompt and explicit in your instruction to your agents, and let it be understood by them that you expect they will execute the same in strict conformity thereto.

Let no common amusements interfere or mingle with your business; make them entirely distinct employments.

Dispatch at once, if possible, whatever you take in hand; if interrupted by unavoidable interference, resume and finish it as soon as the obstruction is removed.

Beware of self indulgence, no business can possibly thrive under the shade of its influence.

Do not assume to yourself more credit for what you do, than you are entitled to, rather be content with a little less; the public mind will always discover where merit is due.

Familiarize yourself with your books, keep them accurately, and frequently investigate and adjust their contents—This is an important item.

Cultivate domestic habits, for this your family, if you have one, has a strong and undeniable claim; besides, your customers will always be best pleased when they find you at home or at the place of your business.

Under the influence of such hints as these, with a suitable dependence on the God of Providence for a blessing on the labour of your hands, you will have a good foundation to rest your hope upon, for success in whatever business you may be employed in.

Never let hurry or confusion distract your mind or dispossess you of self-command.

Winds and Weather.—A hazy cloud will be seen in the southwest, 24 hours before a northeast snow storm. A cloud will be seen in the northwest, from 6 to 28 hours before a southeast storm. And a southwest wind on our coast will generally produce rain in 15 or 20 hours. When uncommon birds are heard to make a noise, and the brute creation, as well as fowls, appear to be more active than usual, then look out for rain; I have heard shepherds say that sheep, and especially lambs, are the most active before a rain. When drops of water appear on a white stone, or on a cup of water, or any cold substance; then look out for rain; for these signs show the air to be full of moisture. When no dew is seen on the grass in the morning, then we may suppose the moisture is gathering in the clouds for rain.—*American Sentinel.*

Sick Head Ache.—To remove an attack of the sick head ache, a correspondent in one of the monthly journals, recommends the patient to take a "spoonful of ginger mixed with a lump of sugar, in a tumbler three parts full of water, with chill off; to sit, for quarter of an hour, with his feet in water agreeably warm and to apply a napkin wrung out with cold water to the temples or forehead whichever appears the most affected.

From the Connecticut Herald.

AGRICULTURAL JUBILEE.

On Tuesday, the 20th inst. agreeable to a notice given in this paper, the great meadow, belonging to Major JAMES BISHOP, of Watertown, was mowed, on an experimental plan, combining the gratifications of social life and neighborly affection with utility and improvememt, which promises to be a precedent worthy of imitation. On that and the two succeeding days, nearly *one hundred tons* of hay and four acres of rye, were cut, dried, carted, and housed in five barns—and notwithstanding the frequent showers that intervened, the whole was secured in good order, and without the recurrence of any accident worthy of note. This work was performed by upwards of one hundred laborers, under the direction of proper managers, consisting of gentlemen of all classes in the vicinity, most of whom volunteered their services, and were amply rewarded by full participation in the labors and honors of the jubilee. We have been favored with the following account of this experiment, from a friend at Watertown, dated Friday morning, 23d inst. which we have no doubt will be interesting to every friend of Agricultural improvement:—

"The meadow, which contains fifty acres, is situated East of Bishop's Hotel, upon the turnpike—4 acres in rye—the remainder grass. On notice given in your paper, and a general verbal invitation, the laborers began to assemble in good season on Tuesday morning, and as they came in were paraded in squads, 8 to 12 mowers in each squad, under a proper manager, and were marched to the sound of drum and fife, with a French horn and bugle, to the meadow—the mowers being followed in proper order by those who spread out the hay. The number of laborers, volunteered and hired, was 120 to 150. A piece of the meadow had been previously mown and the grass removed, upon which a booth had been erected, where the tables were placed. This booth or tent was head-quarters. Here the labourers dined and supped, and here the stores of good things for refreshments, which were plentiful and well chosen, were deposited. Proper persons drew the supplies, with which the labourers were furnished as they were needed. At half past 10, and at 4 o'clock, the whole party assembled, at the call of the music, at the booth, and partook of a *rasher* of the good things prepared. At noon one hundred persons sat down to a hearty and sumptuous dinner at once. At a little after 3, the rye was harvested and the grass cut; and at the time of the shower, 5 o'clock, about fifteen hundred cocks were erected. The whole number of cocks was about 3000, and the number of loads of hay about 160. The hired laborers were paid their wages in specie, under the awning of the tent, and of course before leaving the ground.

"Major B. was perfectly at home in the management of the Jubilee. No men were ever more attentive to their work, or did more of it, or did it better; No noise, no disturbance; of every thing there was enough, and in perfect order. Every one was pleased and satisfied, and at the close of each day's labor retired in harmony and peace. Occasionally the ladies and gentlemen spectators were to be seen upon the hills around the meadow, and a ball on Thursday evening closed the scene. Upon the whole, we have seen nothing in this part of the country so well conducted—nothing in which so much hilarity was enjoyed, or in which every one concerned participated more cheerfully and agreeably."

THE SEASON.

Notwithstanding the present drought, the face of nature never appeared in a more beautiful attire. With the exception of grass and Indian corn, the former and latter harvest on the sea board will equal any preceding year. We learn that in the interior of the State, Indian corn is of an excellent colour and promising, though not so forward as usual—30 days more will probably decide the crop. Little is feared from insects; and should the frost "hold off," the anticipations of the husbandman will be fully realized. Strawberries were generally destroyed. Raspberries are now in perfection. There will not be more than half the usual quantity of apples and plums in this vicinity.

Wisscasset Intelligencer.

The season, thus far, has been very fine, in this vicinity. English grain, we believe, promises well, and the crops of hay will be heavy, notwithstanding the unfavorable prospects, from the usual effects of an open winter. The prospect is also good of abundant crops, west of the Green Mountains.—*Keene, N. H. Sentinel.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1824.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

As soon as your haying is completed, provided your grain is not quite ripe enough for harvesting you may find enough to serve as an antidote to idleness (which as the Irish schoolmaster observed clothes a man with nakedness) in ditching, and draining your swamps, wet meadow, &c. Dry, hot weather is the most expedient for this occupation. You will also be so good as to employ your leisure hours in replenishing your barn yard with any or all the following substances, viz. swamp-mud, river-mud, pond-mud, sea-mud, clay, brick-dust, brakes, weeds, sea-weed, sea-sand, leaves, and the mould produced from their decomposition, and almost any thing else, which is good for nothing else. If you scatter over and incorporate with the mass of other matter a little quick lime it will be all the better. But in filling your yard or compost bed with substances for manure, some attention should be paid to the nature of the soil for which the application is intended. If your field is sandy let your yard, compost bed, manure heap, &c. be bottomed and intermixed with clay, stiff loam, marl, sea-ooze, sea-shells, peat, which will not only benefit your next proposed crops, but mend the texture of the soil. If your field is in part clay let your manure be mixed with common sand, sea-sand, lime, and such other substances as will give it a lighter and more loose texture. We have said before, and we now repeat that the dung of your barn yard, sty, &c. should be mixed with at least an equal quantity of earth, &c. to imbibe its gases, and enable you to make the most of it.

Suffer no weeds to ripen their seeds on your premises. If you have not time to dig them up by the roots you may at least *guillotine* them with a scythe before their seeds are grown. If the seeds of pernicious plants are never suffered to become ripe you will be sure, eventually, to get the upperhand of them. Even the Canada thistle, which has at least as many lives as a cat, may be destroyed by cutting it down often enough to prevent its seeds from coming to maturity for several seasons in succession.

HARVESTING. Wheat and rye should be cut as soon as the straw has all turned excepting at the joints, of yellowish hues. The kernel should be so hard that you cannot mash it between your thumb and finger. If on twisting the straw below the ear no juice can be forced out, you may conclude that it is high time to cut it. If the weather is fine, and you make small sheaves, and shock in the field you may as well bind your grain as you proceed with the reaping; that is reap across the field, go back in the same track, and take up and bind what you have just reaped. If the stalk, however, is stout, and the ear full and heavy, let your grain be exposed to sunshine till the latter part of the day. If your mows are large, the grain will need the more curing. It is best to put grain on scaffolds at some distance from the ground, in which position it will be much less liable to mould or sustain injury from dampness than if it were placed in a barn, in such a manner that there can be no circulation of air beneath it. Avoid cutting grain when it is wet, and if you suspect it is not so dry as it should be, bind the sheaves loosely near the ears, set them up singly and spread out the *butts* or lower ends of the sheaves, so as to admit the air to pervade every part.

THE BORER. Having learned from John Prince, Esq. that he had a person employed in extracting the worms, called *Borers*, from the trees in the orchard on his farm at Jamaica Plain, near Boston, the Editor went to that place with a view of obtaining information on the subject. He found Mr. Ebenezer Hersey, employed in seeking and destroying the diminutive, but powerful foe to fruit-trees, by modes and implements heretofore described, page 241, of the second volume of the N. E. Farmer. Mr. Prince's orchard has been carefully explored, at least as often as once in two years for several years past, and there is but now and then an insect left to gratify the curiosity of the entomologist. Some, however, were taken, and exactly answered the descriptions formerly given of them, viz. a worm of a dirty white, with a brown head approaching to black. We saw some very small, scarcely embedded in the bark, and others larger, which had made lodgments in the alburnum or sap wood. All which the editor saw were in the grub-state, but we are told that their perfect state is that of a species of beetle. Mr. Prince is acquainted with no remedy against the depredations of this insect but by digging them out and destroying them by means of a knife, chisel or gouge, as heretofore directed. But he thinks it not improbable that by keeping the tree coated with Forsyth's composition or some-

thing of a similar nature the winged insect, which is the parent of the borer, might not be able to penetrate the bark, to leave the nit or egg from which the worm is produced.

We have since the time of our excursion to Mr. Prince's, had the pleasure of an interview with a practical and scientific agriculturist, who says that the insect which is the parent of the borer is a Beetle, of the species called by Buffon, and other naturalists, *Capricornus*, which flies only in the day time, while most of the genus fly only in the night. This kind, therefore, cannot be destroyed by lighting fires in the night as has been ingeniously suggested by Mr. Harris. This gentleman is likewise of opinion that Forsyth's composition (consisting of fresh cow dung, lime, wood ashes, and sand,) applied early in the spring and again in September might prevent the puncture of the beetle, and thus preserve the tree from the grub or borer. His experiments, however, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the composition would prove effectual for that purpose have not been long enough continued to enable him to assert it as a fact.

DIXON'S STEAM ENGINE. Mr. Joseph Dixon (of whose newly invented Steam apparatus we gave some notice page 238, of the second volume of the N. E. Farmer) has applied his machinery to driving a boat to very good effect. We have witnessed its operations, and believe it will answer every purpose which was anticipated by the ingenious inventor. We intend to give some further remarks on his invention, which want of room obliges us to defer till our next.

Thunder Storm in New York.—On the 23d inst. the city of New York was visited by a thunder storm, which was of long continuance and unprecedented violence. It commenced about 1 o'clock, and continued till late in the evening. The lightning struck, and set on fire the stores of Messrs. Goodhue & Co. and Messrs. Hoyt & Tom, in South street. The bells rung and the fire engines were drawn through the streets in the severest part of the storm. The lightning also struck the house of Mr. Janeway in Chatham street and several other buildings in the city. At the foot of Maiden Lane, the water descended in torrents, many cellars were filled, and much damage done to goods, &c.

Powder Magazines.—Considerable excitement seems to prevail in Brooklyn on Long-Island in consequence of its havng been made a general repository for POWDER. It is said that in the different magazines in that town there are stored between 3 and 4000 casks of gunpowder, exclusive of what is contained in the magazine belonging to the United States, which is larger than any of the others. A Committee of the town have made a report on the subject, and an effort will undoubtedly be made to effect the removal of the powder to some place where so many lives will not be exposed.

Boston Telegraph.

A destructive hail storm passed through a section of Connecticut, on Tuesday afternoon, which did considerable injury to the corn fields, &c. and to the windows of houses. We hear of its progress from Greenwich, and Stamford, as far as Hartford. Some of the hail stones which fell at Stamford, measured eight inches in circumference.

The Hussar Frigate.—The enterprising party who undertook to raise, by means of diving bells, the treasures contained in this vessel, sunk at Hurl-Gate during the Revolutionary War, meet with encouragement in their labors. They have succeeded in raising several valuable articles.

FOREIGN.

From Europe.—By a late arrival at New York, papers from Gibraltar have been received to the 24th of June. They furnish intelligence of some interest, though shey announce no very important events.—The following is a brief sketch of what is worthy of note.

France.—By an order of the King, dated June 6, 1824, the Viscount De Chataubriand is removed from the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs, the duties of which are confided to M. Villele, Minister of Finance. This measure was very sudden, and said to be unexpected by the Minister. The negligence or unwillingness of the Viscount to support a measure for the reduction of the public debt is the alledged cause of the dismissal.

Spain.—According to accounts by the way of Paris, of June 7th, Spain has become pretty quiet, and her "affairs appear as well conducted as those of any of the neighboring nations; notwithstanding the mountains which letter writers are daily in the habit of fabricating out of mole hills, and sometimes out of their own fertile fancies to the contrary."

Portugal.—The late attempts at revolution in Portugal have proved wholly abortive. The King and the old constitution are re-established in full power. The Queen and young Prince have lost their ascendancy, and the latter has arrived at Brest, and, says a Paris paper, "will be put to school for the improvement of his temper and manners."

Greeks and Turks.—It appears that the Turks are preparing to make extraordinary efforts to overpower the descendants of Leonidas, and the latter are making preparations to meet their enemies with the degree of energy and effect which the crisis demands. The Turks will be able to take the field with greater force in consequence of having settled their differences with Russia and Persia. It is likewise said that they will receive increased assistance from Egypt. The prospect is that the next campaign will be very sanguinary. In Candia, it is reported, the Egyptian army has driven the natives into the mountains, and many hundreds of Greek families have taken refuge in the neighboring island of Milo. An article dated Malta, May 4th, says—"a brig under English colours has arrived here from Candia, and reports that the warfare in that island was not going on favorably for the Greeks, and that some of their reinforcements have quitted the island." Another article from the same place states that "an English bombard from Candia gives the details of the operations of the Egyptian troops in that island under Osman Bey:—and we grieve to say, that the victory of the Turks was followed by fresh massacres, and that those vessels, having fugitive Greeks on board fell into the hands of the Egyptian squadron."

Mexico.—A merchant at Havana writes to his friend at Norfolk, under date of June 30, that Mexico appears to be in a distracted state. *Bravo*, it appears, has been named Dictator; a rising has taken place at Guadalaxara in favor of *Iturbide*, and Victora had marched against them. Santa Ana has gone to take command of the troops at Yutucan. It is said that Alvarado has suffered the same fate as Tampico, viz: nearly destroyed by fire.

Latest from Europe.—Since the above was in type we learn by the N. Y. Statesman, that London dates have been received in New York, by a late arrival to the 30th of June. The following is extracted and abridged from the editors notice of the intelligence received by that arrival.

The petition of the London merchants, for the recognition of South American Independence had been presented in the House of Commons, and Mr. Canning had declared that the ministers had waited long enough for the example of Spain, and Great Britain was now at liberty to pursue her own counsels.

Accounts from Greece state that the Turks who had effected a landing in Candia and Negropont were repulsed at the place first mentioned with great slaughter by the troops under Ulysses. The Turks are said to have abandoned all idea of invading the Morea the present season.

The reported defeat of the English troops on the Cape Coast by the Ashantees had been fully confirmed.

The widow of the gallant Riego was thought to be at the point of death. She had received every attention in England which her circumstances required.

Accounts from Galway, (Ireland,) give a frightful picture of the distress of the people in that part of Ireland, from fever and the want of provisions. Starvation must inevitably ensue unless speedy relief could be obtained.

☞ *Subscribers to the Farmer, are informed that they can have their volumes bound on reasonable terms by leaving them at this Office.*

WANTED No's. 1, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, of the 2d volume of the N. E. Farmer—for which a generous price will be given by the proprietor of this paper.—Printers who receive the Farmer in exchange will confer a favor by forwarding the abovementionee No's to this Office.

JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness and despatch, on reasonable terms at this Office.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM D.	C.	TO D.	C.
APPLES, good, to best,	bbl.				
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	120			
pearl do.		122	50		
BEANS, white,	bush		80	1	00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs.	bbl.	10		11	
cargo, No 1,		8		8	50
" No 2,		6	50	6	75
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.	11		12	
CHEESE, new milk			7		9
skimed milk,			3		4
FLAX			8		9
FLAX SEED	bush		82		84
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bbl.	6	75		
Genessee,		6			
Rye, best		2	62	2	75
GRAIN, Rye	bush		53		55
Corn			40		50
Barley					
Oats			30		32
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.		11		
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1823			38		40
LIME,	cask		90	1	12
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.		70		75
PLAISTER PARIS	ton.	3			
PORK, Bone Middlings	bbl.	16	00	17	
navy, mess,		13		13	50
Cargo, No 1,		12	50	13	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1823,	bush	1	75		
Clover	lb.		5		7
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed			60		70
do do unwashed			40		45
do 3-4 washed			45		50
do 1-2 do			37		42
Native do			25		30
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort			48		52
do Spinning, 1st sort			35		40
PROVISION MARKET.	lb.				
BEEF, best pieces			8		10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,			8		10
" whole hog,			6		
VEAL,			4		10
MUTTON,			3		12
POULTRY,			10		20
BUTTER, keg & tub, new,			12		14
lump,			16		20
EGGS,	doz.		14		17
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush		62		65
Indian, do.			58		60
POTATOES, new,			75	1	00
CIDER, liquor, new	bbl.	2	50	3	50
HAY, according to quality,	ton.	16	00	18	00

POETRY.

Jack Dash, in town, a first rate beau,
Sometime ago,
For near a month had never ventured out;
'Twas wise; for Jack was poor; and what bespoke it
Was, that he had no money in his pocket:

And therefore was not quite prepared to meet
A friend of his, who slily in the street,
To tap him on the shoulder lurk'd about.

A Doctor's wife hard by;
Who much delighted in his company,
For Jack to please the ladies had the skill,
Began to think him ill;

So sent her servant, Thomas, to assure him
That if by *fell disease* he was assailed,
And would but freely tell her what he ail'd,
She'd get some *draughts* that very soon should cure him.

The message hearing, thus replied young Dash—
Friend Tom, then tell your mistress I will thank her,
As my disorder's only want of cash,
To let her *draughts* be *on her husband's banker*.

Miscellany.

From the Monthly Oracle of Health.

——For shame!——
Get up, sweet slug-a-bed, and see
The dew bespangled herb and tree;
Each flower has wept, and bow'd toward the east,
Above an hour since; yet thou art not drest;
Nay, not so much as out of bed,
When all the birds have matins said,
And sung their thankful hymns:—'tis sin—
Nay profanation to keep in,
When, as a thousand virgins, on this day
Rise sooner than the lark, to fetch in May.
HERRICK.

Whoever is found in bed after six o'clock, from May-day till Michaelmas, cannot in any conscience, expect to be free from some ailment or other, dependent on relaxed nerves, stuffed lungs, disordered bile, or impaired digestion. We can do nothing for you—absolutely nothing—if you do not rise early—except we drug you with draughts, a *luxury* which the indolent morning-sleeper must prepare himself to purchase dearly. We give him joy of his choice—bid him good bye—and, springing out in the sunny air, we gather good health from every breeze, and become young again among the glittering May-dew, and the laughing May flower. "What a luxury do the sons of sloth lose!" says Hervey in his flowery reflections on a Flower Garden. "Little, ah little, is the sluggard sensible how great a pleasure he foregoes for the least felt of all animal gratifications;" yet wonderful it is, that this drowsy indulgence is persisted in by thousands, till their nerves are stewed and unstrung, and feebleness and disease have become their inseparable companions for life.—Be persuaded, make an effort to shake off the pernicious habit—"go forth," as King Solomon says, "to the fields--lodge in the villages—*get up early* to the vineyards—see if the vine flourish, and whether the tender grape appear;" mark the budding flowers—listen to the joyous birds—in a word cultivate rural pleasures, and health and vigour will, we promise you, most certainly follow.

Tandem Match.—Captain Swann undertook his tandem match on Wednesday, from Ilford, seven miles over part of the Forest. He engaged to drive twelve miles, at a trot, within one hour for 100 sovereigns and to back his wheels if he broke into a gallop. This happened only once, in the seven miles, which he, nevertheless, completed in thirty-three minutes. On his return the pacing together of the horses was a picture. The match was won easily with better than two minutes to spare.

The Walk, Trot, and Gallop Match.—Mr. Anderson started on the Colchester road on Saturday morning, the 22nd inst. for 200 soverigns, in the presence of a numerous field of amateurs, to walk his horse (Mask) three miles, trot three, and gallop three, in fifty minutes. Betting was 6 to 4 on time, and the horse was rode by the owner. The horse walked the first mile in 9 minutes 20 seconds; the second, in 9 minutes 35 seconds; and the third, in 10 minutes 5 seconds: total—29 minutes, after breaking into a trot four times. The trot occupied 3 minutes 35 seconds in the first mile; the second 3 minutes 50 seconds; and the third 4 minutes 20 seconds, the horse having broke twice in the last mile. Total 11 minutes 45 seconds. Nine minutes and 15 seconds was left for the last three miles galloping, and which was the worst pace of the horse. The match was won cleverly with 30 seconds to spare.—*Eng. paper.*

A good example.—Colonel B—— was a man of amiable manners, and a well informed mind. Being much employed in public business, which called him from place to place, ardent spirit was often set before him, with an invitation to drink. At first he took a social glass, for civility's sake. But at length a habit was formed, and appetite began to crave its customary indulgence. He drank more largely, and once or twice was quite overcome. His friends were alarmed. He was upon the brink of a precipice, from which many have fallen to the lowest pitch of wretchedness. In his sober hours he saw the danger he was in. Said he to himself, one day when alone—"Shall Col. B—— rule?—or, shall rum? If Col. B. rule, he and his family may be respectable and happy. But if rum rule, Col. B. is ruined, his property wasted, and his family made wretched!" At length, said he, "Col. B. shall rule and rum obey." And from that day Col. B. did rule. He immediately broke off his intemperate habits and lived to a good old age, virtuous, respected and happy. Let every one who has acquired, or is acquiring a similar habit, *go and do likewise.*

LANDS FOR SALE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE subscriber offers for sale in small lots to actual settlers, or in larger tracts to others, the following lands in the State of Pennsylvania, belonging to the estate of the late Wm. Bingham, viz: *two hundred and fifty thousand acres* in the counties of Bradford and Tioga, at from *three dollars*, to *two dollars fifty cents* per acre, according to situation; and *five hundred thousand acres* in the counties of Potter, McKean, Venango, Armstrong, Jefferson and Lycoming, at *two dollars* per acre. The terms are ten years for payments, three of them without interest. The land is generally of a good quality, well watered, intersected by important roads, and in a healthy situation. For further particulars application may be made to agents in the different counties, or to

ROBERT H. ROSE,
July 24. *Silver Lake, Pennsylvania.*

Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture.

JOHN SCOTT, CHEMIST, late of Edinburgh, by his WILL, made in the Year 1816, bequeathed the sum of $4000, in the funded 3 per cent Stock of the U. S. to the Corporation of the city of Philadelphia, to the intent "that the interest and dividends, to become receivable thereon, should be laid out in Premiums to be distributed among ingenious men and women, who make useful inventions, but no such premium to exceed $20: and that therewith shall be given a Copper Medal with this inscription—"TO THE MOST DESERVING."—The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, have entrusted "the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture," with the distribution of the aforesaid premiums and medals, and a Committee of that Society have been appointed to attend thereto. The subscribers named as that committee, give notice that they will receive applications for the same.

Certificates of the originality and utility of the inventions must accompany the applications, which may be directed "to the Committee of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, on Scott's legacy," and forwarded free of expense, through the post office.

A description of the inventions, must be given in clear language, and correctly written, accompanied by drawings in perspective and detail, where necessary to illustrate it. Where the invention is a composition of matter, specimens of the ingredients and of the composition of matter sufficient in quantity for the purpose of experiment, and to preserve in the Cabinet of the Society will be expected.

JAMES MEASE,
REUBEN HAINES
ROBERTS VAUX,
ROBERT HARE,
WM. H. KEATING,
ADAM ECKFELDT,
July 10. *Committee.*

Imported Bull—SIR ISAAC.

THIS very fine young animal, just arrived from England is of the true *Herefordshire* breed, having been presented to the "Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture," by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, together with a superb COW of the same breed. They have been placed by the Trustees on the Farm of John Prince, Esq. at Jamaica Plain, in Roxbury for one year. He will be permitted this autumn to go to but few cows at *Three dollars* each, which must be paid in advance.

As many persons, however, who have fine cows, do not wish to raise calves, Mr. P. will agree to take them at six weeks old, at their veal value, and not charge for the use of the Bull.—The Trustees hope by this means, many more fine animals will be raised for publick benefit. His colour is a beautiful *dark red.*

The *Pedigree* which is furnished by one of the first breeders of this stock in England says, "He was got by Waxey—Waxey was by Trojan, which was challenged against *any bull in England* for 100 guineas. Waxey's Dam was Brunette out of Margaret. This bull's dam is Young Charmer own sister to the *brown ox* that won the premium at Bath, last Christmas, and afterwards was exhibited at Bristol for Show, and considered the fattest ox in the kingdom. Young Charmer was out of Old Charmer, killed at Hereford for the Christmas Show of fat Beef and was superior to any there." This pedigree might be extended further back, but it is considered unnecessary to persons who will view the animals.

Roxbury, July 12, 1824.

MR. GROVE'S *Essay on Sheep*, in a pamphlet form for sale at this Office. July 10.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR sale at this Office BALL SKINS, at the usual prices.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

☞ Published every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within *sixty days* from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

☞ No paper will be discontinued (unless at the discretion of the publisher,) until arrearages are paid.